

PERPETUAL MOTION

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PERPETUAL MOTION:

AS IT EXISTS IN THE COMBINATION OF METAL AND WATER.

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PERPETUAL MOTION;

OR, SELF-POSSESSING POWER TO MOVE IN SPACE VOID OF AIR.



Caused by a method of forcing the water which runs out of a tube, back into the same tube again, the power for forcing back the water to be gained by unequally dividing bars.

TO cause Perpetual Motion there must be a continual power to fall and rise; which power in metal alone, or in water alone, does not exist; substance always falls towards the earth, and when upon it, rests until a greater power causes it to rise; one half of perpetual motion exists in this fall of substance; but for substance to rise of itself, is quite opposite to the cause which occasions its fall; it falls, because it is greater than the space through which it falls, and is thereby its own mover; but for it to rise, it must have a power to move it which is greater than itself; and in whatever form and position metal by itself may be made and fixed, it will not give this rising power; but if metal and water be placed together, they cause the falling and rising power, and constitute perpetual motion.

It is seen by experimental observation, that space gives power to substance; and that substance unequally divided with an axis, so that there shall be more space on one side the axis than the other, and horizontally fixed; the greater division doubles itself in power according to the spaces of the inequality; and if this power of the greater division be broken by its end being lifted up, a less power than the weight of the substance will lift it, the power of space being thereby made void, and the opposite part of the substance resting upon the poles which support the axis; by this way of unequally dividing, and horizontally fixing substance and breaking the power of its inequality, any power may be gained; and if a tube be made, and fixed perpendicular, and filled with water, and a quantity of water be conveyed into the bottom, whatever may be the height of the tube, as much as be conveyed into the bottom, will be forced to the top; by this method of placing water in a perpendicular position any length of space may be gained; and by the combination of the first greater and this last lesser power perpetual motion is caused; the water moving the superiority of space and being only power according to its weight; and the unequally divided substance giving the superiority of power to overcome the power of the water; and by the water in its fall giving power to the substance, and the substance in its fall giving power to the water, the regular change of power, takes place in all the moving divisions, as often as they rise and fall.

The chief things wanted to cause perpetual motion are spoken of in the thirty-eighth chapter of the Book of Job ; and if a watercourse be divided and bars and doors and other needful things be set after the following way, perpetual motion will be seen.

A high tube fixed perpendicular, and low ones fixed perpendicular upon its foot, constitute the water-course to which the bars and doors are fixed which are spoken of in the tenth verse ; the lower tubes are divided from the higher ones by doors fixed underneath the lower tubes.

Verse 10. *And set bars and doors.*

Verse 11. *And said hitherto shalt thou come but no further, and here shall thy proud waves be stayed.* The proud waves mean the high waters in the high tube ; the vast height of the water causes a great weight and pressure at the doors, the purpose of which doors are to stay the water from forcing a way and ascending the lower tubes ; the purpose of the bars is to cause a greater power to be in the lower tubes than the pressure of the water at the doors ; and thereby to force the moving waters which run out of the top of the high tube, down the lower tubes through the doors into the large tube, back again ; the bars are unequally divided and their measures in length are according to the height of the high tube ; the end of one bar is fastened to the end of another bar fixed above it that its power may be made void and caused to re-exist.

Make a tube, with a foot like a cistern, and with a larger top than a body, and fix it in a perpendicular position ; make a hole in one end of the large top, near the bottom, and fix in the hole a piece of hollow metal for a waterfall, that water may run out ; then divide a piece of metal with an axis, and make a piece of metal hollow like a bason, and fix it to the end of one of the divisions of the axis, and make the other division heavier than the division to which the bason is fixed ; and make poles for the axis, and fix the bason underneath the waterfall, and make a foundation for the heaviest division to rest on ; then make a hole in the top of the foot of the tube, and make a small tube, and underneath the bottom of the small tube fix a valve for a door for water to pass through, and fix the small tube in the hole in the foot of the large tube, and make a hole in the side of the small tube, near the top, and fix a valve for a door to cover it, and fix a cistern and a piece of hollow metal for water to move down it, to the door ; and then unequally divide with an axis, a bar, so that there shall be more space on one side the axis than the other, and fix at the end of the lesser space a weight, and fix at the end of the greatest space another weight, to give power to the weight at the end of the lesser space, and fix the weight at the end of the lesser space in the small tube, and fix poles for the axis of the bar, and fasten with a line the door in the small tube, to the weight, and then unequally divide with an axis another bar, and fix it upon the poles, above the bar, first unequally divided, and fasten with a line the end of

the greater space of the first unequal bar, to the end of the greater space of the second unequal bar, and upon the same end of the second unequal bar, make a place to hold water, and at the other end fasten a weight to give power to the opposite end to lift up the end of the first unequal bar, and to move to its appointed place under the bason, to receive water upon it, and fasten it that it shall not move higher than its bounds; and stop the end of the first waterfall, and then fill the large tube with water,* and then make an iron case, and make one end of it a door,† and fix the machine in the case and fasten close the door that no air can go in, and then take all the air from the water and the case, with an air-pump, and take away the thing which stops the waterfall, and the water will then run from the waterfall into the bason, and when the water causes the bason to be heavier than the other division, it will descend‡ and empty the water upon the end of the second unequal bar; and when there is more weight upon it than there is upon the opposite end, it will descend, and the line which fastens the end of the first unequal bar to its end will slacken, and the first unequal bar will also descend and then become power, and lift up the weight, in the small tube and when descended the water will run off the end of the second unequal bar, upon the underneath waterfall, and it will re-ascend and lift up with the line the end of the first unequal bar, the unequal power of which will then be broken and void, and the weight in the small tube will become power until the first unequal bar again descends and re-exists in power, and the water upon the waterfall will run to the hole of the small tube, and as often as the first unequal bar shall descend, and lift up the weight, the water will run into the small tube under the weight; and as often as the first unequal bar shall ascend, the weight will descend in power and force down the water through the door, into the foot of the large tube, and as much water as is forced into the foot, the same quantity will rise to the top, and the doors will be so regulated by the opposite motion of the weight within the small tube, that when the weight is power, and is descending, the door underneath the small tube will be forced open, and will thereby make a passage for the forced water, into the large tube, and the door in the small tube will be shut, and will prevent the water upon the waterfall from entering into the small tube, and when the weight is not power, and is ascending, the door underneath the small tube will be shut, and will thereby prevent the water in the large tube from entering into the small tube, and the door in the small tube will be opened by the weight lifting it up, and will make a passage for the water upon the waterfall into the small tube.

* Or quicksilver, or olive oil.

† If glass windows be fixed in the case, make them small and strong, otherwise the pressure of the air will break them.

‡ The motions of the bason and the bars will be according to the size of the hole at the top of the large tube; if the hole be large, the water will run fast down the waterfall and the motion of the bason, and consequently the bars will rapidly follow each other; if the hole be small, their motions will be slow.

